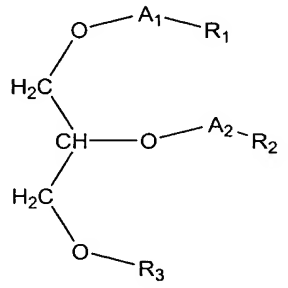
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

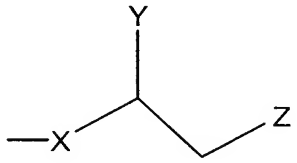
1. A method of prevention and/or treatment of atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, stenosis, restenosis and/or in-stent-stenosis in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, said compound selected from the group having a formula:



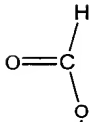
or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein:

(i) A_1 and A_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of CH_2 and C=O, at least one of A_1 and A_2 being CH_2;

(ii) R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of an alkyl chain having 1-27 carbon atoms and

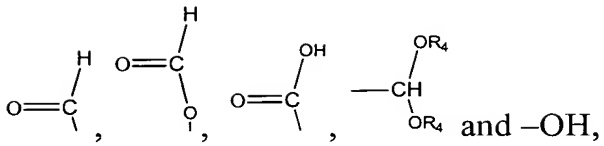


wherein X is an alkyl chain having 1-24 carbon atoms, Y is selected from the group consisting of:

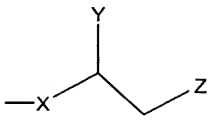


, -OH, –H, alkyl, alkoxy halogen, acetoxy and aromatic functional groups;and

Z is selected from the group consisting of:

 and –OH,

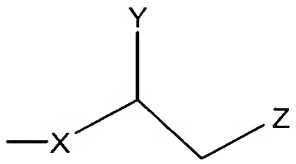
whereas R_4 is an alkyl,

at least one of R_1 and R_2 being said  ; and

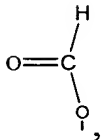
(iii) R_3 is selected from the group consisting of H, acyl, alkyl, phosphatidyl choline, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl cardiolipin and phosphatidyl inisitol.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein each of A_1 and A_2 is CH_2.

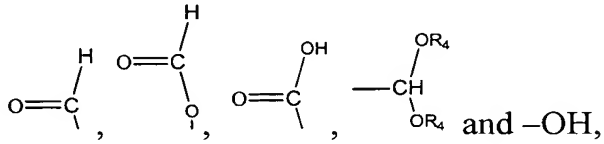
3. The method of claim 1, wherein R_1 is an alkyl chain having 1-27 carbon atoms and R_2 is



wherein X is an alkyl chain having 1-24 carbon atoms, Y is selected from the group consisting of:

 , -OH, –H, alkyl, alkoxy halogen, acetoxy and aromatic functional groups;and

Z is selected from the group consisting of:

 and –OH,

whereas R_4 is an alkyl.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein each of A_1 and A_2 is CH_2.

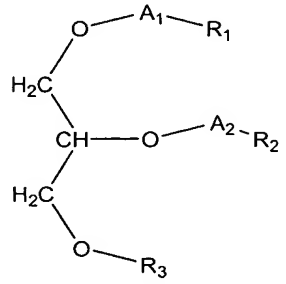
5. The method of claim 1, wherein said compound is administered via mucosal administration.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein administration of said compound is nasal, oral or intra- peritoneal administration.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein administration of said compound reduces immune reactivity to oxidized LDL in said subject.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein said compound is administered in addition to a therapeutically effective amount of at least one additional compound selected from the group consisting of HMGCoA reductase inhibitors (statins), mucosal adjuvants, corticosteroids, anti-inflammatory compounds, analgesics, growth factors, toxins, and additional tolerizing antigens.

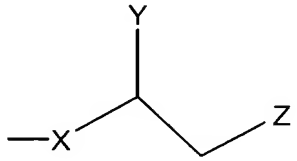
9. A method of prevention and/or treatment of an inflammatory disorder, an immune mediated disease, an autoimmune disease and a proliferative disorder selected from the group consisting of aging, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowl disease and cancer in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, said compound selected from the group having a formula:



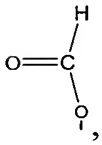
or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein:

(i) A_1 and A_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of CH_2 and C=O, at least one of A_1 and A_2 being CH_2;

(ii) R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of an alkyl chain having 1-27 carbon atoms and

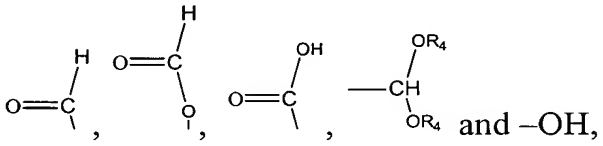


wherein X is an alkyl chain having 1-24 carbon atoms, Y is selected from the group consisting of:



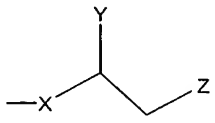
, -OH, –H, alkyl, alkoxy halogen, acetoxy and aromatic functional groups;and

Z is selected from the group consisting of:



and –OH,

whereas R_4 is an alkyl,

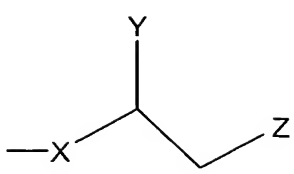
at least one of R_1 and R_2 being said 

; and

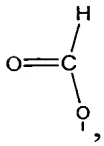
(iii) R_3 is selected from the group consisting of H, acyl, alkyl, phosphatidyl choline, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl cardiolipin and phosphatidyl inisitol.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein each of A_1 and A_2 is CH_2.

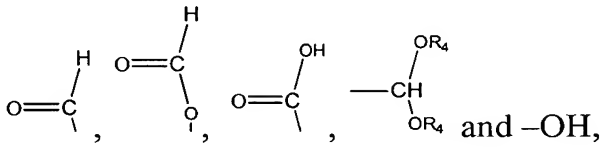
11. The method of claim 9, wherein R_1 is an alkyl chain having 1-27 carbon atoms and R_2 is



wherein X is an alkyl chain having 1-24 carbon atoms, Y is selected from the group consisting of:

 , -OH, –H, alkyl, alkoxy halogen, acetoxy and aromatic functional groups;and

Z is selected from the group consisting of:

 and –OH,

whereas R_4 is an alkyl.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein each of A_1 and A_2 is CH_2.

13. The method of claim 9, wherein said compound is administered via mucosal administration.

14. The method of claim 9, wherein administration of said compound is nasal, oral or intra- peritoneal administration.

15. The method of claim 9, wherein administration of said compound reduces immune reactivity to oxidized LDL in said subject.

16. The method of claim 9, wherein said compound is administered in addition to a therapeutically effective amount of at least one additional compound selected from the group consisting of HMGCoA reductase inhibitors (statins), mucosal adjuvants, corticosteroids, anti-inflammatory

compounds, analgesics, growth factors, toxins, and additional tolerizing antigens.

17. A method of synthesizing an oxidized phospholipid comprising:

(a) providing a phospholipid backbone including two fatty acid side chains, wherein at least one of said fatty acid side chains is a mono-unsaturated fatty acid having 2-15 carbon atoms; and

(b) oxidizing the unsaturated bond of said mono-unsaturated fatty acid to thereby generate the oxidized phospholipid.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said phospholipid backbone further includes a moiety selected from the group consisting of H, phosphatidyl choline, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl cardiolipin and phosphatidyl inisitol.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein the oxidized phospholipid is POVPC, and said mono-unsaturated fatty acid is 5-hexenoic acid.